



2004 REPORT
on
INTERNATIONAL
CONTRIBUTIONS
to the
GLOBAL WAR ON
TERRORISM

Covers contributions in 2003

INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM

Since September 11, 2001, it has been the foremost objective of the Department of Defense responsibility-sharing policy to seek all forms of support for the global coalition against terrorism. This *Report on International Contributions to the Global War on Terrorism* describes some of the results of our efforts to increase responsibility-sharing in 2003. It highlights prominent and direct contributions to the Global War on Terrorism during the year 2003, with particular emphasis on operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as maritime interception operations in the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.

The focus of this *Report* is military. But our focus in the Global War on Terrorism goes far beyond military operations. Terrorists need many things in order to operate and survive: ideological support, leadership, foot soldiers, safe havens, weapons, funds, communications, movement, and intelligence. The President's strategy for the Global War on Terrorism seeks to turn these "terrorist requirements" into vulnerabilities by working with allies and partners around the world in the concerted application of all elements of national power.

COMBAT OPERATIONS IN THE EARLY PHASE OF OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

Partners and allies made their most significant contributions to the Global War on Terrorism during 2003 in the combat operations of Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF).

After the United States, the United Kingdom was by far the greatest contributor to the initial combat phase of OIF, providing about 26,000 ground troops of the reinforced 1st Armored Division and 3rd Commando Brigade, along with 32 naval vessels, and 100 fixed-wing and 27 rotary-wing aircraft. The 1st Armored Division spearheaded the coalition thrust into southeastern Iraq, seizing the vital port of Umm Qasr and the Faw Peninsula with its crucial oil facilities, before establishing control of Basra, the region's key city, and its environs.

Australia contributed approximately 2,000 troops to the initial combat operations, including elite Special Air Service commandos that conducted high-risk operations deep inside Iraq, where they attacked command and control facilities, provided targeting information for coalition aircraft, and fought numerous engagements with Iraqi forces. Australia also deployed Army air defense, explosive ordnance disposal, logistical, and helicopter units; three naval vessels; and four F/A-18 fighters and several C-130 transport aircraft.

Poland contributed a chemical defense platoon and elements of its elite 'Grom' special forces unit during major combat operations. 'Grom' seized key oil facilities in the opening hours of the war that had been wired for demolition and also played an important role in tracking down and capturing key figures of Saddam Hussein's regime who were on the coalition's "most wanted" list.

Germany and the Czech Republic each deployed a chemical warfare defense company to Kuwait (as contributions to Operation Enduring Freedom), which were present throughout the initial phase of OIF. The Netherlands deployed three Patriot surface-to-air missile batteries with

360 personnel to Turkey from February to May 2003 in response to a Turkish request for assistance to defend against possible Iraqi ballistic missile attacks.

STABILITY OPERATIONS

Beyond those outlined above, the most significant allied contributions in 2003 took the form of personnel deployed in Iraq and Afghanistan to participate in stability operations. These ongoing operations are vital for attainment of the coalition's long-term objectives. The fall of the Taliban and Saddam Hussein were only the start of a mission to help the moderate elements in Iraqi and Afghani society to establish stable government and the peaceful rule of law on their own territory. Significantly, these stability operations have required allies to deploy their troops far longer than in the earlier operations – and to accept greater costs and casualties.

All stability operations performed in Iraq during 2003 came under the aegis of the U.S.-led OIF. All of the partners who contributed forces to the initial phase of OIF also contributed to the follow-on stability operations. In addition, many partners sent forces to Iraq after the fall of Baghdad principally to aid in stability operations. Most of these forces deployed as part of two Coalition Multinational Divisions—commanded respectively by the United Kingdom and Poland. Principal among these follow-on contributions was that of Italy, which contributed 2,700 troops to the UK division in southeastern Iraq, including a brigade headquarters, an infantry battalion, engineers, military police, a field hospital and other support capabilities. Spain also made significant contributions, to the Polish division operating in south-central Iraq, providing 1,300 troops including a brigade headquarters. El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic also deployed forces under command of the Spanish brigade headquarters.

In Afghanistan, two separate and distinct stability operations were conducted during 2003: one under NATO's International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Kabul, and the other as part of the U.S.-led Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF). Turkey led ISAF at the start of 2003, while Germany and the Netherlands assumed joint command from February through August, when NATO took command of the mission. At the end of 2003, there were approximately 13,000 U.S. and 2,000 allied troops deployed in Afghanistan for OEF, and another 6,000 allied personnel serving with ISAF.

In the closing months of 2003, ISAF began extending its activities beyond Kabul by assuming responsibility for several Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs). These are specialized civil-military units possessing civil affairs, medical, psychological operations, engineering and self-defense capabilities. PRTs are the centerpieces in the coalition's strategy to accelerate post-war reconstruction and strengthen the Afghan government's authority in provinces remote from Kabul. The United Kingdom deployed a PRT to Mazar-e-Sharif in June 2003, while Germany established a PRT in Konduz near the end of the year. New Zealand troops operated another in Bamian, and the Republic of Korea (ROK) and United States jointly ran a PRT in Parwan.

Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands each contributed six F-16 fighter aircraft to the European Participating Air Forces (EPAF) detachment that deployed to Manas, Kyrgyzstan in October 2002 to provide air support for coalition ground operations in Afghanistan. The Norwegians withdrew in March 2003, but the Danish and Dutch elements remained for a full year.

Allied personnel contributions to OEF, OIF and ISAF stability operations are detailed in the following table. Please note that only personnel actually deployed inside Iraq and Afghanistan are

counted, and that the figures list each ally's peak contributions to the various stability operations during the entire course of 2003. In some cases national contributions were substantially smaller at other points during the year.

PARTICIPATION IN PEAK STABILITY OPERATIONS, 2003

| Country | Afghanistan (ISAF) | Afghanistan (Enduring Freedom) | Iraqi Freedom |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Albania | 22 | | 70 |
| Azerbaijan | 22 | | 150 |
| Australia | | | 300 |
| Belgium | 250 | | |
| Canada | 1,700 | | |
| Croatia | 50 | | |
| Czech Republic | | 16 | 300 |
| Denmark | 85 | | 500 |
| Dominican Republic | | | 300 |
| El Salvador | | | 380 |
| Fiji | | | 700 |
| France | 560 | * | |
| Germany | 2,500 | * | |
| Greece | 147 | | |
| Georgia | | | 159 |
| Honduras | | | 370 |
| Hungary | 20 | | 300 |
| Italy | 465 | 1,000 | 2700 |
| Kazakhstan | | | 26 |
| Macedonia | 20 | | 39 |
| Moldova | | | 43 |
| Mongolia | | 13 | 173 |
| Netherlands | 900 | | 1,100 |
| New Zealand | | 100 | |
| Nicaragua | | | 110 |
| Norway | 240 | * | 150 |
| Philippines | | | 50 |
| Poland | | 94 | 2,300 |
| Portugal | | | 128 |
| Republic of Korea | | 216 | 700 |
| Singapore | | | 160 |
| Spain | 137 | | 1,300 |
| Thailand | | 120 | 450 |
| Turkey | 1,300 | | |
| United Kingdom | 129 | | 11,000 |
| Ukraine | | | 1,660 |
| TOTAL | 8,547 | 1,559 + * | 23,958 |

N.B.: Figures include only those personnel actually deployed within Iraq and Afghanistan to participate in stability operations after the fall of Baghdad. A “” signifies that the country in question contributed an unspecified number of elite special forces personnel to combat operations inside Afghanistan during 2003.*

TRAINING ACTIVITIES

Canada and Germany, which did not deploy troops to Iraq, played leading roles in training the new Iraqi police forces during 2003. Both nations contributed funds and police trainers to an ambitious, two-year program to train tens of thousands of Iraqi police personnel in Jordan and the United Arab Emirates.

Canada, France, Germany, and the Republic of Korea all were involved in training the new Afghan Army in 2003, and Germany also took the lead in training the Afghan police and border guards. Many other coalition nations contributed arms and equipment, including the Czech Republic, which provided 6,000 tons of ammunition for the Afghan Army.

MARITIME OPERATIONS

A dozen allied and partner nations participated in maritime operations conducted in the Indian Ocean and surrounding waters in support of OEF during 2003. These operations, which aim to prevent the smuggling of terrorists, illicit arms, and Iraqi oil, and guard against terror attacks upon shipping (like those that targeted the *U.S.S. "Cole"* and the French tanker "*Limberg*") are carried out by two multinational naval units. Task Force-150 is responsible for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, while Task Force-151 covers the Persian Gulf. Spain, Italy and Germany all successively exercised command of TF-150 during 2003, while Canada commanded TF-151 from its inception in February 2003 through mid-year (after which it turned command over to the United States).

As one of the largest contributors to coalition naval operations in 2003, Spain provided up to half a dozen warships simultaneously, while Canada also deployed six warships to the Persian Gulf during the course of the year. Australia, Bahrain, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, and the United Kingdom likewise contributed naval vessels (typically a warship apiece) for all or part of 2003. Australia, France, Germany and the Netherlands all also deployed maritime patrol aircraft to the region to participate in coalition maritime surveillance operations, and Poland provided a logistics support ship through July 2003.

Japan contributed a naval refueling task force of three destroyers and two tankers. From its initial deployment in 2002 through the end of 2003, the task force had refueled U.S. ships 219 times, and other coalition naval vessels 109 times. All fuel was provided at the Japanese government's expense.

Following the 9/11 attacks, NATO launched Operation Active Endeavor, which committed the Alliance's nine-ship Standing Naval Force Mediterranean (STANAVFORMED) to monitor shipping in the Eastern Mediterranean. This operation continued throughout 2002 and 2003, conducted alternatively by STANAVFORMED and Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT). In March 2003, NATO extended the operational area to include the Straits of Gibraltar in response to the threat of terrorist attacks on shipping in that critical bottleneck, and began escorting civilian and merchant marine vessels through the straits.

BASING AND OVERFLIGHTS

The Persian Gulf nations of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates all provided critical support for OIF and OEF by permitting coalition forces to use their airbases and ports, and by strengthening security (including combat air cover) at those facilities. They also allowed

overflights by thousands of coalition combat, support and transport aircraft.

Egypt provides consistent and critical access to the Suez Canal as well as landing and overflight rights for U.S. forces.

The establishment of U.S. Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa (CJTF-HOA) in Djibouti was aided by France, which also permitted coalition forces to share its bases and training facilities in that nation. French troops provided force protection and infrastructure assistance when the CJTF-HOA headquarters moved ashore into a former French military camp in mid-2003, and U.S. forces are allowed to use Bouffard Military Hospital, the best medical facility in the region.

Germany gave unrestricted overflight clearance for aircraft carrying U.S. forces to participate in OIF, and granted port-to-port access for the large number of U.S. Army units based in Germany that were sent to Iraq (most notably, the 1st Armored Division). It also provided an additional 3,000 Army and 680 Border Guard personnel to augment security around U.S. bases in Germany during the pre-war buildup and during the operation itself.

Turkey allowed U.S. aircraft deployed at its Incirlik Airbase to enforce the no-fly zone over northern Iraq until the mission became obsolete. It also permitted coalition aircraft to fly over its territory against Iraqi targets during the early phase of OIF and U.S. aerial tanker aircraft based at Incirlik to refuel aircraft flying in support of all operations in the region. Finally, it permitted the establishment of an overland supply route that is used by the coalition to ship food, fuel and humanitarian goods into northern Iraq.

Ukraine, the countries of the Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia) and the countries of Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan) all provided overflight for operations (military and/or humanitarian) in Afghanistan. Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan also provided access and basing facilities for military and humanitarian operations in Afghanistan.

CONCLUSION

Critical as all these contributions have been, they form only part of the picture of international cooperation in the struggle against terrorism. Recognizing that the Global War on Terrorism is a global conflict, the United States has worked together with allies and partners in innovative and effective ways to counter international terrorism. For example, after September 11, 2001, AWACS aircraft were sent by NATO to patrol the skies over North America, freeing up resources for U.S.-led operations in Afghanistan half a world away. Moreover, the Global War on Terrorism is a new kind of conflict in which cooperation with allies and other partner countries plays an especially crucial role. In most cases, only our allies and partners can take effective action against terrorists on their territory. This action often will be military. But just as often, it will consist of law enforcement actions, intelligence work, financial regulations, or even the development of an educational system that will teach math, science, and the values of civil society, rather than extremism.

The Department of Defense places the highest priority on encouraging and enabling partner governments to govern effectively within their own territories – so that their territories do not become breeding grounds for terrorists or conduits for WMD. The Department of Defense recognizes that the United States cannot win the Global War on Terrorism by itself or by military

means alone. It is the advance of freedom, prosperity, and the rule of law that ultimately will defeat international terrorism and the extremist ideology that feeds it. Countries that fight terrorists on their own soil help ensure that we do not have to face them here at home. It is those efforts, as well as the more visible contributions described in this *Report*, that will help win the Global War on Terrorism.